

# Iron County Register.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 5.  
IRONTON : : : : AUG. 18, 1881.

## Local Department.

### ST. LOUIS, IRON MT. & SOUTHERN RY. TIME-TABLE FOR IRONTON, MO.

NORTH. SOUTH.  
No. 2-2:59 A. M. No. 1-12:30 P. M.  
No. 4-1:19 P. M. No. 3-1 A. M.  
SUNDAY EX.  
No. 64-2:35 P. M. No. 63-1:20 P. M.  
G. W. THOMPSON, Agent.

## Closing of Mails.

St. Louis Through Mail—daily, except  
Sundays, 12 M.  
Regular Mail—daily, 6 P. M.  
From to Goodwater, via Sand Bluff,  
McNelly, Edge Hill and Edinburg—  
Monday, 6 A. M.  
From to Eisenberg Silver Mines—Tues-  
day, Thursday and Saturday, 1 P. M.  
C. R. PECK, P. M.

**GREAT JOY TO MANY.**—The patent having  
expired on Singer Sewing Machines, you can  
now buy the very best for \$25.00, guaranteed  
for 5 years, by calling at Louis Schwaner's  
saddlery shop, Ironton, Mo.

**The Knights of Honor meet this (Wednes-  
day) evening.** A full attendance desired.

**The Pilot Knob Iron Company "paid off"**  
last Friday in specie—gold and silver. But  
little rag money was used.

If our friends will kindly bear with us this  
week, we promise an improvement in our  
next issue, in the way of reading matter.

Let our granger friends beware the man  
with a patent sickle-grinder. He is a snare  
and a fraud. Likewise the man who will ex-  
change new featherbeds for old. Sign no pa-  
per for anything, at the solicitation of a stran-  
ger, and you will be safe.

**DIED.**—At Annapolis, Aug. 9th, 1881, AFFIA,  
daughter of W. S. and Deilla Covington, aged  
18 months.

**DIED.**—At Pilot Knob, August 13th, 1881,  
PATRICK JAMES, infant son of John and Mar-  
garet Dunn, of cholera infantum, aged two  
months and 14 days.

A rumpus between a female vendor of pic-  
nics, coffee, "and steh," and a railroad spe-  
cial policeman, took place on the platform at  
Arcadia, last Wednesday. It is his function  
to keep sellers of eatables—whose trade in-  
terferes with the hotel business—off the rail-  
road premises, but in performing his duty he  
was on this occasion a trifle x-alous. He put  
a woman forcibly off the platform, and she,  
in addition to giving him a square light with  
some damage right there and then, had him up  
next day before Judge Diner for assault and  
battery. About \$20 fine and costs.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. Henry Fairchild, of New  
Orleans, is visiting his brother at this place.  
Judge Emerson has returned home from  
Colorado.

Hon. J. W. Berryman has returned home  
from New Mexico.

Miss Minnie Pilley, of Iron Mountain, has  
been visiting Miss Katie Gresson.

Miss Mary Ottenad, of St. Louis, is visiting  
Miss Nettie Schultz.

Messrs. W. H. Owen, C. W. Holliday, and  
C. Leo, of St. Louis, were in the Valley sev-  
eral days.

Arrivals at the Arcadia House for week end-  
ing Aug. 16th: Lorenz Mayer, Chas. Katan-  
burg, J. C. Cabanne, Lewis Meyers, J. D.  
Hansman and family, J. J. Mcman, Jr.,  
and family, D. H. Mullen, E. R. Carrara, C. E.  
Gilden, J. J. Kim, J. A. Stephenson, J. A.  
Quirk, Miss Minnie Quirk, R. R. Huculson,  
Chas. Holloway, G. S. Se-rah, of St. Louis;  
Mrs. C. Y. Tucker and family, of Dudley, Mo.

A double accident, or, rather, two mishaps  
from a single cause, enlivened the peaceful  
calm of last Sunday. A large transient over  
the front door of Hooton's new building fell  
out and down upon the head of a young man  
named Wm. Hale, cutting a large gash on his  
head, and letting a large patch of skin down  
over his eyes. Mr. Welch, the Singer S. M.  
agent at this place, at once got in his wagon  
and started for Dr. Farrar. The Dr. was on  
chance at Fort Hill. Mr. W. learned upon  
calling at his residence. Mr. W. of course  
struck out for the church, but when he got to  
Arcadia he found the crossing obstructed by  
a train, and, hitching his horse, he left the  
buggy and went up the hill on foot. He  
found the Doctor, and, after getting him start-  
ed, returned to his vehicle. Just as Mr. W.  
got within "pooling distance" of his wagon,  
the engine on the crossing let off steam.  
This frightened the horse, and he broke loose,  
but not before Mr. W. had got hold of the  
lines. A struggle ensued in which Mr. Welch  
was thrown to the ground, had his arm sprain-  
ed and his face scratched up considerably.  
The arm is now in a sling, while its owner  
looks as if he had been pulled through a  
brush-hedge. But both injured parties are do-  
ing well as can be expected.

## LIST OF LETTERS remaining un- called for in the Post Office at Iron- ton, Mo., for the week ending Aug. 10th, 1881:

Bean George  
Brimer C  
Hatchery Henry I  
Bell Emily E  
Bettis Miss Almie  
Bird Jeff  
Cooper Patrick Early  
Cooper Mrs Annie B  
Cooper Mrs Mary  
Coab James  
Davis H. (Foreign)  
Evan David  
France Josephine  
Farrell Mrs Mary I  
Fisher Mr Fanulo  
Grossing Charles  
Giesinger Frank A  
Gilmore John  
Herron Miss Angeline  
Hartwick Mrs  
Haman Jno W  
Irvin Betty B  
Jenison Mrs Bell  
Johnson Mrs David  
Johnson Frank  
Lowe James H  
Moore Anna  
If not called for within 30 days, they  
will be sent to the Dead-Letter Office.  
C. R. PECK, P. M.

Mr. J. C. Kline, Pilot Knob Drug Store, sells  
genuine New York Singer Sewing Machines at  
\$25. Guaranteed. Also, Attachments, all  
kinds, Needles, and U.S.

## From the annual report of the School Com- missioner of Iron county, to the State Super- intendent, we extract the following:

Number of white persons in the county be-  
tween 6 and 20 years of age—male, 1,338;  
female, 1,302—2,640.  
Number of colored persons in the county  
between 6 and 20 years of age—male, 61;  
female, 46—107.  
Number of white children attending the  
public schools during the year—male, 833;  
female, 727—1,560. No. of colored children at-  
tending—male, 37; female, 23—60.  
Total number of days' attendance by all  
such children, 65,438. Average number of  
days' attendance of each child, 88.4.  
Number of days school has been taught,  
(summer term, 91; winter term 234.) 325.  
Average number of scholars attending each  
day, 20.  
Number of teachers employed in the county  
during the year—male, 23; female, 23—46.  
Average salaries of teachers per month—male,  
\$38.12; female, \$31.74—\$34.86.  
Number of schoolhouses in the county, 38.  
Number of buildings rented for school pur-  
poses, 1. Number of children that may be  
seated in the school rooms, 1,937.  
Number of white schools in operation, 28.  
Number of colored, 1.  
Average cost per day for tuition of each  
scholar, 10 cents.  
Value of property owned by the districts,  
\$12,602.00.  
Average rate per \$100 levied for school pur-  
poses the county, 39.417. Assessed valuation  
of the county, \$1,740,000.00.  
EXPENDITURES.—Teachers' wages during the  
year, \$7,668.78; fuel during the year, \$28.25;  
rentals of school houses, \$14.20; apparatus,  
incidentals, &c., \$463.51; erection of  
schoolhouses or purchase of sites, \$150.00;  
defraying post expenses, \$21.07; salary  
of district clerks, \$149.73. Total, \$8,345.96.  
Cash on hand, at credit with County Treas-  
urer, \$3,675.54.

## A Remarkable Revolution.

The success of the Literary Revolution in  
producing a Cyclopaedia, the largest ever pub-  
lished in this country, in large type, well  
printed and bound, at the nominal cost of \$15,  
seemed to the majority of book-buyers so  
remarkable, that the second Literary Revolution,  
which reduces the cost of this most  
excellent work to \$10, seems almost incredi-  
ble. The facts of the case are, however, made  
so evident and so reasonable, that there can  
be no questioning them. We have in this  
office some of the volumes which demonstrate  
their superior character in every way, and the  
facts and figures which are published in detail  
in an article on last page of this paper, under  
the title of "A Second Literary Revolution,"  
show very clearly, though very surprisingly,  
how it is possible to make such an extremely  
valuable and costly Cyclopaedia accessible to  
the masses at such a trifling cost.

To remove any possible incredulity which  
might exist in the minds of some that this is  
only a plausible scheme for getting a large  
amount of money in small sums from a great  
many individuals, in return for books which  
might never be delivered, the publishers do  
not require any payment whatever in advance.  
You may, if you please, simply send your order  
by postal card, and make no payment except  
upon the delivery of the books themselves, and  
after you have examined them and found them  
satisfactory. Orders should be sent to the  
publishers at once, in order to secure the spe-  
cial terms given during the month of August.

## Society Gossip.

**Ed. Register.**  
Pilot Knob continues to hold its own as an  
object of interest to strangers, as well as to  
"one folk." Last Tuesday evening we saw  
a party wending its way toward its base; and  
upon inquiry found it to consist of our emi-  
nent artist, Prof. Hinchey and family, of Ar-  
cadia; Mrs. S. M. Chapman, of Poplar Bluff;  
Mrs. and Miss Gileon, Miss Lora and Messrs.  
T. D. and L. Baldwin, John Holloman, and  
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Root. We found that the  
electric light was the attraction in this in-  
stance; and can say from personal observa-  
tion that the sight amply repays all efforts  
made in its behalf.

Last Wednesday we were in receipt of an  
invitation to a party to be given at Mrs. G.  
A. Moser's on Thursday evening, and making  
it a point never to miss anything which prom-  
ises so much real enjoyment as an entertain-  
ment presided over by such charming young  
ladies as Misses Mamie and Effie, we were  
promptly on hand.

Upon our arrival we found that our kind  
hosts, Mrs. Moser, had the carpet up in one  
of the rooms, music provided, and everything  
arranged to make us have a "grand old time."  
Soon we were "whirling round the eddies  
mazes," cheered on by the inspiring strains  
from "Uncle Guitto's" violin. It would seem,  
from the way in which Mr. Moser has things  
fixed, that he remembers he was once young,  
(not intending to imply that he is old.) In  
the yard are several seats, and in the hall  
a large swing that will hold just two. It was  
surprising how soon the young folks would  
discover that the rooms were almost suffocating,  
and they must go out in the yard to get a  
breath of fresh air; and there was no place  
so very cool as the swing. About eleven  
o'clock orders came for all to come in and sit  
down; and though each one tried to look un-  
concerned, there was the tell-tale glint of the  
eyes, which seemed to say, "I know what  
is coming now."

As sure enough we did. In a few minutes  
there was passed some of the most delicious  
ice cream and cake that it has been our good  
fortune to taste for a long time. We think  
Misses Mamie and Effie will carry off the palm  
for cake-baking; and, from appearances, we  
think they will carry off something more sub-  
stantial in the way of young men's hearts.  
The chocolate cake was very nice, even if salt  
was used instead of sugar.  
The amount of ice-cream and cake disposed  
of by "Noble," was a caution; a caution not  
to invite him unless you think you have a  
very great abundance. He proved himself a  
very able representative of the Band; and  
came to speak of it, the Band had several  
representatives present. After the refresh-  
ments received their due amount of attention,  
we had some more of music, and some char-  
ming music by Mrs. John Baldwin, assisted by  
others.

Then after indulging in wit and repartee  
until one o'clock, we bade our kind friends  
good night and took a reluctant departure to  
our several homes. We would like to give  
the names of those present, but our article is  
now too long. We will be content to say  
that it was one of the most enjoyable af-  
fairs we have had the pleasure of attending  
for quite a while.

IRONTON, Aug. 9th, 1881.

## Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an  
insatiable thirst for liquor, which had pro-  
strated him that he was unable to do any busi-  
ness. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop  
Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; it  
took away the appetite for liquor; made his  
nerves steady, and he has remained sober and  
steady man for more than two years, and has  
no desire to return to his cups. I know of a  
number of others that have been cured of  
drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official,  
Chicago, Ill.

Wanted.—Glasgow Road at this Ironton  
Drug Store. \$1.00 per pound. Call on  
W. F. WIESNER.

## Lessons Taught by the Late Sab- bath School Convention.

BY THOMAS CALAHAN.

During the sessions of Convention the re-  
porter of the REGISTER was kept too busy  
noting and collecting facts to have much time  
to talk, and there was little opportunity, ow-  
ing to the short continuance of the meeting,  
but it is manifestly improper that such a  
convention should come and go and leave no  
trace behind in the way of reflections. From  
the fact of the Sabbath-school interest in the  
Nineteenth District is not flourishing. The  
small percentage of scholars in attendance, as  
compared with those of a common school are in  
the same territory, is very suggestive. It is  
less than four and a half per cent. And when  
it is remembered that Sabbath-school scholars  
are not limited to the poor, the percentage we be-  
lieve is still less. The number of counties in which  
organizations had either never been set up, or  
had lapsed, was distressingly large, and in  
those counties where such organizations had been  
set up, the principal test of vitality seemed to be in  
the fact that a County Convention had been  
held. There was no report of any accessions  
either of schools or scholars, as compared  
with previous years. And when it is remem-  
bered that this was not in any sense a sectarian  
convention, but represented the entire  
Sabbath-school interest in the district, it is still  
more suggestive and must be accounted for.

The reporter thought he had not done enough  
the most prominent members of the Convention  
a need of clearness in their ideas of the  
true nature of a Sabbath-school. It was as if  
on all hands among them that a Sabbath-school  
was composed of children studying the word  
of God, but all through the Convention there  
was present a Babelian confusion of tongues  
in the shape of the separation of families into  
the class that attend Sabbath school and the  
class that attend church, and how to prevent  
or heal that confusion, the reporter does not  
know. It is the problem as it found it  
for the simple reason that it cannot be solved  
as Sabbath schools are at present conducted.

The reporter has some experience both in  
preaching in Sabbath schools, and when  
pastor of a church, and he realizes the truth  
of his congregation. His course was to examine  
on each Sabbath morning some specific doc-  
trine of the Bible, having at hand the doctrinal  
standards of at least every least every leading  
sect of Christians, so that by quoting from  
these he could show where each sect stood on  
the doctrine under consideration. He showed  
two agreed and who disagreed with his church,  
and showed from the Bible why he held the  
doctrine in some particular form rather than  
any other. On the following Sabbath morning  
he stood for two hours on the floor of the  
church and examined all who saw proper to  
attend on the lecture of the preceding Sabbath,  
collecting questions and inviting objections.  
Other teachers had charge of the smaller  
schools, and drilled them on the Bible and  
Catechism. The Sabbath school was then an  
extra judicial conference on the word of God,  
in which every week the minister exposed his  
constituents and every body else who saw prop-  
er to come in, and gave an account of his  
stewardship. This idea of speedy and certain  
responsibility made the minister careful, clear  
and sharp. In the afternoon evening he  
preached on a text selected by some neighbor,  
the text and the name of the person selecting  
it being announced one week before. In this  
way there was very little of interest. The  
Sabbath school and the sermon was combined  
so as to be a unit.

But could a Sabbath school be so conducted  
in our country? And the answer is not without  
reconstructing the clergy. Thirty years ago min-  
isters preached the commission given to Tim-  
othy: Preach the word; be instant on season,  
out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with  
all long-suffering and doctrine. But new God  
has changed the commission, and they preach  
under the commission given to Isaiah: Go and  
tell this people, Hear ye indeed but understand  
not, and see ye indeed but perceive not. Make  
the heart of this people fat, and make their ears  
heavy, and shut their eyes, lest they see with  
their eyes, hear with their ears, and understand  
with their heart, and convert and be healed!

The minister that preaches to-day under the  
commission given to Timothy, will find himself  
practically excommunicated from the church.  
But a reaction is arising, and the world  
interests of the world are pulling in two.  
The reaction is arising especially among those  
who to-morrow will be men and women, and  
this reaction is the foundation of the new  
Sabbath school and the Church. And this re-  
action made itself seriously felt in the Con-  
vention in another shape. Two classes of  
people seem to be troublesome in Sabbath  
schools—those that are described negatively  
as not being Christians, and those who are  
mentioned positively as being skeptics—and  
great interest was felt in knowing what to do  
with them. As to that wherein their non-  
Christian or skeptical character consisted, no  
information was given. But as the reporter  
knows that a man who is a skeptic, and  
constantly in believing whatever you are told,  
and paying all that is demanded of you, he  
was left to infer that their non-Christian and  
skeptical character consisted in their being  
recalcitrant on that point.

Another trouble experienced by the Convention  
was in regard to financial matters. Whilst  
it took considerable exertion to raise the  
amount necessary to meet the expenses of the  
district, so far as ascertained nothing was  
done to meet the levy of twenty dollars as laid  
on the district by the State Convention. The  
difficulty at the bottom of all this, is that there  
is too much of what is called call system and  
organization, and outsiders more correctly call  
machine, and which is objected to on the  
ground that it does not last. This will be  
found one of the worst difficulties in the case.  
Sabbath schools that are strictly independent  
of each other, when fairly tried, will be found  
to be best. Beyond their own local  
conferences, as committees of the whole on  
the word of God, and as feeders to the Church;  
and let each congregation, through its officers,  
control its own affairs. But it will be asked:  
How about an on Sabbath schools? These are  
institutions which the reporter has never been  
able to understand, and on which the late  
Convention threw no light. They are evi-  
dently anomalies, and cannot control the  
general rule, and each one must be a law unto  
itself. How about Sabbath schools that are  
this something of which the reporter has yet  
to see the benefit, and he is waiting for light.

But another matter that troubled the Con-  
vention was the relation of the Sabbath-school  
to the family, the Church, and to the commu-  
nity. It might appear strange that when the  
Sabbath school has been established so long,  
and so generally, that its relations to sur-  
rounding institutions should be undetermined.  
Yet this question in one form or another was  
almost continually before the Convention, and  
was never fairly settled. The question is  
in the Convention a feeling of unrest on this  
whole subject. This was unhappy. But when  
it is remembered that the precise relations of  
the Sabbath school to existing institutions are  
undetermined, it will follow that there will be  
an uncertainty in regard to the mode and  
means in and by which it will take hold upon  
these institutions; and whilst this question  
is being settled, the Sabbath school standing out  
by itself will either not be set up, or if set up  
will be certain to lapse, as men will either  
actually oppose or be careless in regard to an  
institution whose precise relations to existing  
institutions are not understood. But in order

to reach the facts in the case, the condition of  
the Sabbath school, as revealed in the Con-  
vention, is merely on a par with that of every  
other institution. Both in the Church and in the  
State. These are the days of disintegration  
and transition, when old institutions are  
breaking up, not so much with a view to their  
elimination from the world, as to a change of  
their bases and in the arrangements of their  
materials. Truth is immutable, but human  
nature is progressive, and new modes of man-  
ifesting truth are demanded from time to time,  
and when these epochs of reorganization come,  
all advocates of machines and themselves  
where Progress left the pagan gods. But to  
get under the very corner-stone of the whole  
matter, the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven  
are two in number—the key to the word of  
God, and the key to the human soul. The  
possession of these is the true source of all  
power in spiritual things. And when Christ  
said "I will give unto thee the keys of the  
Kingdom of Heaven," He did not confer  
supremacy on Peter, or make him in any way  
the P. M. of the Apostolic College; but he  
declared the fact that the possession of these  
keys is a matter of individual property and  
gift; that they are not given to associations or  
organizations, that no machine can hold them;  
and that the right of an association or organi-  
zation to claim the control of these keys, de-  
pends on the percentage of its membership, by  
which it is considered as individuals who hold these keys.  
In this matter, the reporter, in respect to  
time Convention, has encouraging evidence in  
respect to five of its members, and feels cer-  
tain of three, who furnished the proof in three  
different ways, and only agree in the fact that  
they are all three women. But they demon-  
strated their possession of the keys by the mem-  
bership of one-third of its membership, by no  
means a majority, but, as the times go, a very  
creditable percentage and enough to start  
with, especially as they are evidently sur-  
rounded by a large number of men, who will  
pass the crucial test by calling out the soul of  
"On for the peace that floweth as a river."  
Making life's desert places bloom and smile."

Our weather Report for 1881.

DATE.	TEMPERATURE.	WIND.	SKY.	RAINFALL.
AUG. 8	62	SE	0	0
AUG. 9	76	SE	1	0
AUG. 10	73	SE	2	0
AUG. 11	73	SE	3	0
AUG. 12	73	SE	4	0
AUG. 13	70	SE	5	0
AUG. 14	70	SE	6	0
AUG. 15	70	SE	7	0
AUG. 16	70	SE	8	0
AUG. 17	70	SE	9	0
AUG. 18	70	SE	10	0
AUG. 19	70	SE	11	0
AUG. 20	70	SE	12	0
AUG. 21	70	SE	13	0
AUG. 22	70	SE	14	0
AUG. 23	70	SE	15	0
AUG. 24	70	SE	16	0
AUG. 25	70	SE	17	0
AUG. 26	70	SE	18	0
AUG. 27	70	SE	19	0
AUG. 28	70	SE	20	0
AUG. 29	70	SE	21	0
AUG. 30	70	SE	22	0
AUG. 31	70	SE	23	0

Do not fail to come and see the Light-  
Running Domestic before purchasing. They are  
selling fast. They are the best finished and the  
trougest made Sewing Machine in the world  
for family use. They will do the finest and  
the heaviest kind of sewing equally well.  
H. Davis, Agent, Ironton, Mo.

## THE GENUINE SINGER NO REDUCTION! ONE PRICE AND TRUE MERIT WIN!

Every GENU-  
INE SINGER has  
this Trade Mark  
stamped on the  
stand and fixed  
in the arm of the  
Machine.

Buy the GENUINE SINGER and  
You Will Not Be Deceived!

Call and see us at our New Quar-  
ters in the Kath's Building on Main  
Street.

SINGER M'FG CO.  
J. WELCH, Manager, Ironton, Mo.

Restaurant and Confectionery.  
FOESTERLE,  
E DOOR NORTH OF LOPEZ'S, IRONTON.

DEALER IN  
ALL KINDS OF FRUITS, OYS-  
TERS, SARDINES, ETC.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS!

ALSO,  
MANUFACTURER OF CIGARS  
AND DEALER IN  
TOBACCO OF ALL KINDS.

Cigars Sold by Wholesale and Retail!

# NOW READY AT THE BONANZA 38 BOXES BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS!

LOOK AT THIS:  
Men's D. Sole Kip Boots, \$1.45.  
Men's Sewed Gaiters, \$1.80.  
Men's Dom Pedros, \$1.60.  
Boys' Buckle Alexes, \$1.00.  
Boys' Buckle Gaiters, 60 cents.  
Ladies' Sandals, 75 cents.  
Ladies' Newports, 65 cents.  
Misses' Slippers, (French Toe), 65c.  
Ladies' Cloth-Tops, \$1.15.  
Ladies' French Lid, \$1.50.  
Ladies' Kid, \$1.25.  
Men's Moquet Slippers, 80 cents.

We have 40 different styles at half price!

## ALSO, A BIG DRIVE IN LADIES' & GENTS' UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, ETC.

These are not shop-worn goods. We don't tell you that we are selling them  
at cost; for we make a profit on everything, and then sell  
at less than manufacturers' prices.

Also, 1000 Boxes Children's Kitchen Sets—Worth One  
Dollar: Will be sold at 35 Cents.

A Large Stock of Men's Hose,  
Overalls, Jumpers, White Shirts,  
Underclothing, Jeans Clothing—for  
Men and Boys.

One Door NORTH OF POST OFFICE, IRONTON.  
C. KINDELL, Manager.

## J. R. LIGHTFOOT, LUMBERMAN,

Working Co-Operatively with CLARKSON & CO., has  
Every Facility of Furnishing All Kinds of

Rough, Dressed & Matched Lumber  
In any quantity and of any quality. Give him your bills  
and see them filled promptly and at almost mill prices.

LUMBER-YARD South of DEPOT, IRONTON, MO.

## J. N. BISHOP,

DEALER IN  
STOVES,  
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